

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 12, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 70, 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 75, " 70

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.10

January 12, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 56 p.m. 58
Humidity 72 " 68

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2817 成七十二月一十年寅甲

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915.

二四〇

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING ON TWO FRONTS.

GERMANS BADLY PUNISHED EAST AND WEST.

A Ruse Which Failed to Deceive the Russians.

SPLENDID WORK BY THE ALLIES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Effective Firing by the French.

Jan. 11, 5.20 p.m.
A Paris communiqué states:—From the sea to Lys there has been intermittent cannon fire. Our batteries at Ypres effectively replied on the German trenches. We seized a trench at Le Boiselle after violent fighting.

More French Gains.

The communiqué continues:—Our troops, north-east of Soissons, repulsed an attack, then carried two lines of trenches along a front of five hundred metres. They obtained complete possession of Spur No. 132. There have also been artillery duels in the Aisne and Champagne regions. We bombarded the enemy's trenches, shelters and reserves.

Futile Attacks in Poland.

Jan. 11, 5.25 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states:—The Germans, night and day, attempted to attack our first line on the left bank of the Vistula, but were repulsed.

A Trick That Didn't Work.

The Germans attacked and reached our entanglements eastward of Skarzynice. They began shouting "Don't fire on your own men," but the Russians were not deceived and poured a murderous fire on the attackers and then counter-attacked, driving the Germans back with great losses.

We maintained contact with the enemy in Galicia.

Enemy in the West Still Being Driven Back.

Jan. 11, 5.20 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—Northwards of Perthes we defeated counter-attacks. We made progress and captured two hundred metres of trenches.

The enemy made a strenuous endeavour to re-capture the redoubt to the north of Beausejour. They attacked with two battalions, in the second case in close formation; but both were repulsed with most severe punishment.

Elsewhere the front has been maintained.

Heavy Snow.

There has been heavy fall of snow in the Vosges. Some shells fell at Old Thann and on Hill No. 435.

Mr. Bryan on Britain's Reply.

Jan. 11, 4.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that Mr. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, says he desires to postpone comment upon Sir Edward Grey's reply until the full documents are received.

The Case of Copper.

High Government officials, however, regard the tone as entirely friendly, and believe that the discussions in the future will be carried on in the same vein. The controversy will now resolve itself into, not so much a matter of principle, as the actual necessities of the case. They suggest, regarding copper, that Great Britain might make more effective arrangements with neutrals contiguous to the belligerents.

More Figures Promised.

The Reply on the whole is regarded as satisfactory, though the State Department will offer figures combatting some of those quoted by Sir Edward Grey.

French Reports.

(Hava Telegrams.)

Paris, Jan. 10, 8.10 a.m.

In the Soissons region, the enemy failed in all attempts to take trenches lost the day before. We bombarded, very accurately, the trenches in Champagne. We organized conquered ground in the Perthes region, and repulsed a counter-attack west of this village. We progressed on the outskirts of Beausejour farm, taking up a small fort. We replied effectively, returning the fire of the enemy, in Argonne, and destroyed a blockhouse, maintaining all our positions west of Bourguilliers, in spite of the enemy's endeavours. We repulsed attacks delivered against Apremont forest and also in the Thann region.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegrams from French Government, via Peking.)

On the 9th, artillery duels prevailed from the sea to the Oise. The Germans, in spite of numerous attacks, failed to retake, in Soissons region, trenches which they lost on the 8th, and renewed their bombardment against Soissons. The French artillery in Champagne directed an effective fire against the German trenches. Conquered positions at Perthes were organised and a counter-attack was repulsed, the French taking 50 prisoners.

The French troops seized German works north of Beausejour farm, also capturing prisoners and progressing west of the farm. The Germans bombarded, in the Argonne region, Four de Paris district, but the French artillery returned the fire, destroying a blockhouse. The Germans' efforts have been directed west of Bourguilliers, where French positions have all been maintained. German attacks in the Apremont forest and against the heights of the Meuse were stopped by the French artillery. Other attacks of the Germans were repulsed in the Thann region, north-west of Watruilliers.

Turkish Transports Sunk.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

On January 2nd a large Turkish transport was sunk by striking a mine at the entrance to the Bosphorus, and another transport was sunk on the 6th between Sinope and Trebizond.

An official message from Constantinople reports that Russian warships bombarded Sinope and sank all the vessels in the harbour.

Austrians Surprised.

An official statement from Nish says an Austrian force which occupied an island near Belgrade was surprised and routed by Servians, who took about 50 prisoners.

Activity in Africa.

It is officially announced in Pretoria that Union Forces occupied Schuttdrift on the 5th, losing five wounded. The Germans fled across the Orange River.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A Quiet Night.

Jan. 11, 2.15 a.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—In Champagne last night two German counter-attacks were repulsed, north of Perthes and north of Beausejour.

In Argonne two slight German attacks, at Fontaine-Madame and Saint Hubert, failed.

A lively cannonade took place in the direction of hill No. 263, west of Bourguilliers and along the Meurissons ravel, but there were no attacks on the rest of the front, and the night was calm.

German Airmen at Dunkirk.

Jan. 11, 3.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Dunkirk reports that a dozen German aviators visited the town and neighbouring communes on Sunday. They dropped some 30 bombs, but, owing to the precautions taken, the casualties were few and the damage done was not very important.

Enemy Aeroplanes over the Channel.

Jan. 11, 7.15 a.m.

The *Times* reports that sixteen German aeroplanes were seen over the Channel yesterday morning, evidently intending to raid England, but owing to the weather conditions they turned towards Dunkirk.

The Press and the Reply to the U. S. Note.

Jan. 11, 7.35 a.m.

The newspapers are confident that Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American Note will be favourably received in the United States, will convince the mass of Americans that the grievances complained of have no solid foundation, and will clear the way for a full and complete agreement. They emphasise that the reply is characterised by the same friendly, yet frank and practical, spirit which marks the American Note.

The London *Morning Post*, while commenting similarly, only endorses conditionally the Government's abandonment of the old practice of confiscating all enemy goods on neutral ships, and asks, as every pound of food and raw material entering Germany will proportionately prolong the war, why should we deal tenderly with the trade of Germany, who has dealt so ruthlessly with the property and food of civilians in Belgium, France and Poland? The Allies have already been injured too much by such relaxations in deference to neutral interests, and further relaxations would be intolerable.

The *Daily Chronicle* also, more moderate in tone, remarks that, in view of the figures quoted, it is bound to ask, not whether the Navy has interfered too much, but whether it has interfered enough.

AMERICA'S VOICE.

U.S. Culture on England's Side.

Despite the gigantic efforts of German statesmen and diplomats (and money) to foment anti-British feeling in the United States, it becomes more and more evident that American culture has nothing but loathing for German kultur in its latest manifestations, says the *Globe*. The recent mails bring us articles and letters in the leading organs of the Transatlantic Press, putting the matter in its true light, from the pen of the most famous scholars and thinkers across the water. The writers range from Professor O. W. Elliot, the respected head of Harvard, on the one side, to Professor Herron, the Socialist philosopher and economist and censor of the Standard Oil Trust, on the other; and they include practically all sections of political opinion. The significance of such manifestations cannot be over-estimated.

Professor Elliot disposes in a few lines of the nonsense about Great Britain being responsible for the war, and analyses in a masterly manner its real genesis. "The prime source of the present immense disaster in Europe," he says bluntly, "is the desire on the part of Germany for world-empire, a desire which one European nation after another has made its supreme motive, and none that has once adopted it has ever completely eradicated. Germany arrived late at this desire; but when this disease struck Germany, it exhibited in her case a remarkable malignity, moving her to expansion in Europe by force of arms, and to the seizure of areas for colonisation in many parts of the world."

"With this desire for world-empire went the belief that it was only to be obtained by force of arms. Therefore, united Germany has laboured with utmost intelligence and energy to prepare the most powerful army in the world, and to equip it for instant action in the most perfect manner which science and eager invention could contrive. At the opening of 1914 the General Staff believed that the German Army was ready for war on the 1st December to the general headquarters to receive His V.O. at the hands of His Imperial Majesty the King.

Sergey Khudadev is still in hospital but will no doubt receive the same honour at an early date.

The King-Emperor visited the Indian corps on the morning of 1st December accompanied by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. After a short visit to the corps headquarters, where representatives of cavalry detachments were drawn up as a guard of honour, His Majesty visited the various divisions. He spent some time in passing down the ranks of all the regiments, appealing to many of the men and asking many considerate questions as to their welfare.

In respect to its Navy, however, Germany was not ready for war at the opening of 1914; and, therefore, she did not mean to get into war with Great Britain in that year. Indeed, she believed—on incorrect information—that England could not go to war in the summer of 1914.

Summing up, Professor Elliot declares that "the present war is the inevitable result of lust of empire, autocratic government, sudden wealth, and the religion of valour. What German domination would mean to any that should resist it the experience of Belgium and Northern France during the past three months aptly demonstrates.

The civilised world can now see where the new German morality—be efficient, be virile, be hard

will be bloody, be rulers—will land it.

To maintain that the power which has adopted in practice that new morality, and in accordance with its precept promised Austria its support against Servia and invaded Belgium and France in hot haste, is not the responsible author of the European War is to throw away memory, reason, and common sense in judging the human agencies in current events.

Those nations which value

public liberty and believe that the

primary object of government

is to promote the general welfare by measures

and policies founded on justice,

goodwill, and respect for the freedom of the individual cannot but hope that Germany will be completely defeated in its present undertakings. There should come out from this supreme convulsion a federated Europe, or a league of the free nations, which should secure the smaller States against attack, prevent the larger from attempting domination, make sure that treaties and other international contracts shall be public and be respected until modified by mutual consent, and provide a safe basis for the limitation and reduction of armaments on land and sea, no basis to be considered safe which could fail to secure the liberties of each and all the federated States against the attack of any outsider or faithless member."

THE INDIAN V. C.S.

Official Record of Two Acts of Gallantry.

Dalhousie, December 9.

The following communication from a responsible quarter has been transmitted to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State:—Needless to say, no effort is spared to ascertain details of each action and it is unnecessary to point out the difficulty of the task amid the most strenuous and desperate fighting in the history of the Indian Army. That the two first V. C.s gained by soldiers of the Indian Army have been granted under such conditions make their award doubly significant.

The official record of the acts of gallantry which have thus met their due recognition are as follows:—"On the 31st October in an action at Hellebæk, Number 4050, Sepoy Khudadev, of 12th Duke of Connaught's Own Bengal Lancers, was with one of the regimental machine guns. The detachment was overwhelmed by numbers. One gun had been put out of action by a shell and the three men remaining with it were ordered to retire. The British officer in charge of the detachment was wounded. Sepoy Khudadev remained working the other gun until all the other five men of the detachment had been killed. He was wounded and has since been able to rejoin his corps."

The King Presents V. C.

In the action on the night of the 23rd and 24th November,

near Fezthubert, Number 1900 Naik Durwan Singh Negi, B. Company 39th Garhwal Rifles, 1st Battalion, when the regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, was from first to last one of the first to push round each successive traverse taken in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range. Although wounded in two places in the head and also in the arm, he continued the fighting amongst the foremost and did not even report himself wounded till he met his Company Commander after the action was over. Naik Durwan Singh Negi was summoned on the 1st December to the general headquarters to receive his V.C. at the hands of His Imperial Majesty the King.

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The London *Chronicle* says, in view of the figures in the British reply to America, we are bound to ask whether the British Navy has interfered enough with neutral trade.

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Heavy snow is reported in the Vosges.

U. S. Government officials regard the tone of the British Reply as entirely friendly.

NOTICES

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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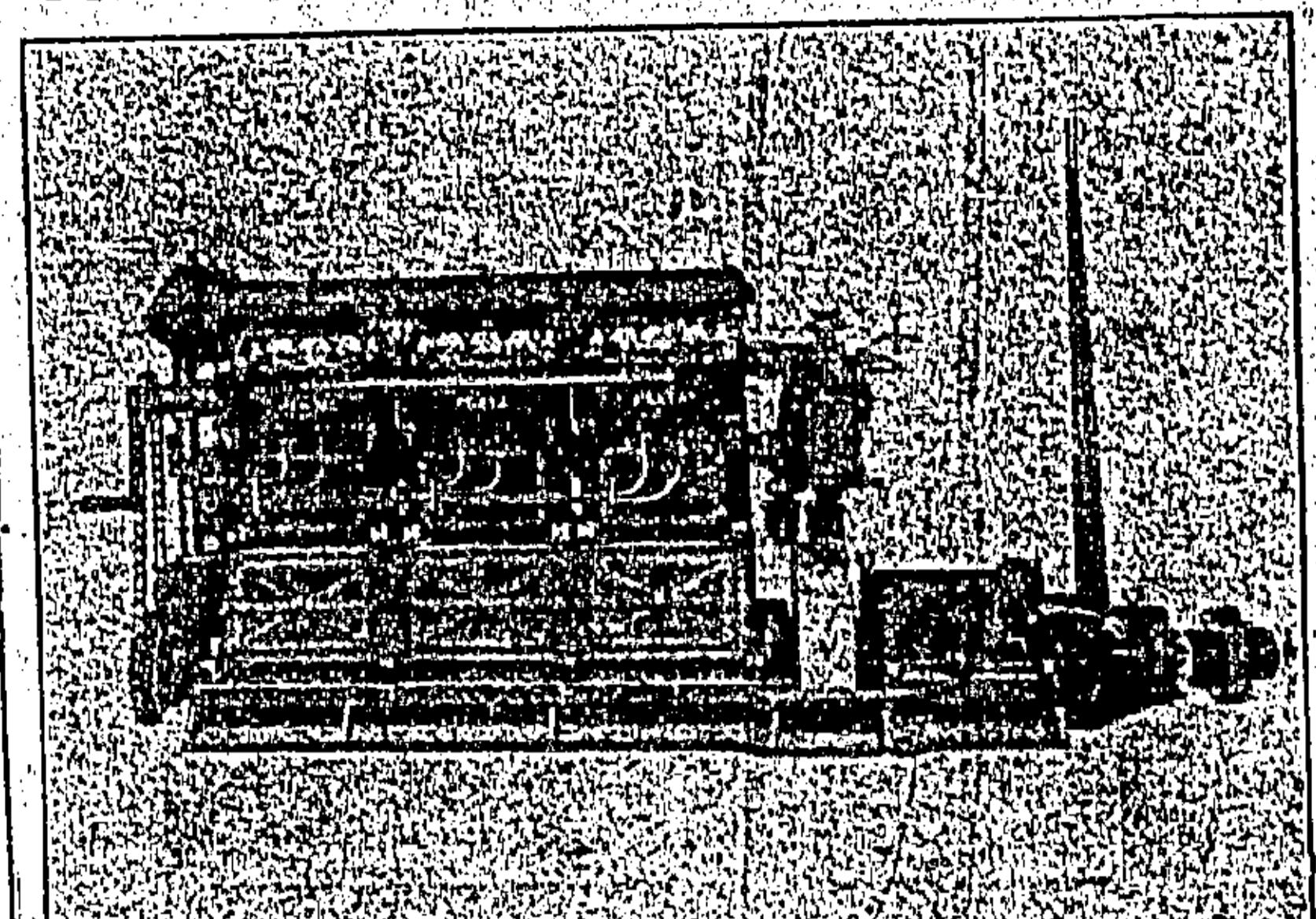
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South China Morning Post.

Pirates and the Chinese. It is within the knowledge of our readers that, so acute did the situation become in the Canton delta not many years ago, the British authorities had to undertake the supervision of some of the main waterways so that legitimate trade—to the mutual benefit of Chinese and foreigners alike—might be carried out without threat or hindrance. The sensibilities of the Chinese were aroused, and after a time the foreign vessels ceased their vigilant patrol, giving way to a few Chinese gunboats. Recent reports from the neighbourhood of Macao and the West River, seem to indicate a serious re-awakening of the evil, and it behoves the authorities at Canton as well as in Peking to realize their responsibility. The pirate chief has lorded it for too long a period in this part of the world. His reign of tyranny must end, whatever the cost and whoever undertakes the task.

Daily Press.

England and Conscription.

We are fighting the largest and the most redoubtable foe in all history, and every Englishman ought to know it. As a writer in one of the recent Reviews put it: "The question that we have to decide is whether our voluntary effort, however wonderful, will be able to cope successfully with the scientific war system of our foe. War with us has been what military writers call one of 'limited activity,' that is to say, we have never had an army since the era of conscription capable of bringing about decisions on the Continent, and so ending a war satisfactorily. The German Military Staff has long counted on this method of ours. But this is a war where only 'full strength' will bring about the necessary decisions." If only the man-in-the-street can be educated up to the point of realising these things and of appreciating what Lord Kitchener has called the cardinal fact, viz., that the Empire is fighting for its existence, there will be no lack of recruits. The inherent weakness of the voluntary system lies in the difficulty of getting men to adequately realise the greatness of the issues at stake, and the imperative need of service. Though in the piping times of peace the idea of Conscription would be repugnant to the mass of the British people, we believe it would be accepted in the present time of crisis with little demur, and thousands of men who for various reasons now find it difficult to fulfil their wish to enlist would gladly welcome Conscription, as giving them a desired opportunity.

China Mail.

British and German Industrialism.

In most of the foreign markets in which Germany does much business in machine-tools the chief attraction is cheapness. This is the case in markets so diverse a character as Denmark, Russia and the Argentine. In one or two valuable markets, such as Australia and Japan, we have the larger business, but a good deal of the more elementary work can be done on a cheap class of machine, which if we make it at all, is certainly not properly marketed, or our business would be larger in those countries where cheapness is a prime consideration. We have on other occasions referred to selling matters, and the value of a progressive attitude in this connection. Germany frequently sets about studying a market in a very methodical way, and, before attempting to send goods, finds out exactly what will suit it. All this costs a considerable amount of money, which must be spent before any returns can be expected. In the end the results warrant the trouble. It is announced that a large commission is shortly leaving the United States for South America for the purpose of studying the markets hitherto supplied from Germany. We ought to take a like step, not only in South America, but in other countries nearer home. It is essential to success, and whether done by firms individually or in combination, if good is to follow, it must be taken.

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GENERAL NEWS.

All Saints' Church, Tientsin. A beautiful stained glass window has been added to All Saints' Church, Tientsin, and is located just above the font. It bears the following inscription: "In ever loving memory of Mary, wife of Claude William Kinder, born 19th August 1861, died 25th March, 1911. Blest are the pure in heart." Mr. C. W. Kinder, O.M.C., M.I.C.E., is well-known to older residents as the former General Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

Shortage of Bank Clerks.

The depletion of bank staff by enlistment has caused strange changes behind the counter. During the first days of dislocation, and before the emergency could be met, one general manager of a Manchester bank had, of necessity, to reduce himself to a ledger clerk at odd times. Most banks have now called in the assistance of their pensioners, and are employing girls to type and to work the large number of adding machines used in the big offices. Standard Oil Company Extension of Interests.

New York, December 11.—According to the *New York Times*, the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, which is said to be controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has purchased three oil companies—The Peru, London, and Pacific Petroleum Company, the West Coast Oil and Fuel Company, and the Laguna Oil Company—with the intention of merging them under the general control of the Standard Oil Company. This means an immense extension of the Standard Oil interests in the South American fields.

Murder of a Harbin Family. Harbin, Jan. 5.—A small store-keeper with his family of seven was murdered last night in his store which is situated in the centre of the town. The object was robbery. The murderers have not yet been discovered.

Ware Sharks! Two sharks of the "killer" variety have been observed in the bay between Yokohama and the Honmoku Buoy. These sharks show a dorsal fin of some three to four feet, and besides attacking whales, have been known to assail fishing boats and upset them.

Australian Comment on Mr. Taft and the Monroe Doctrine.

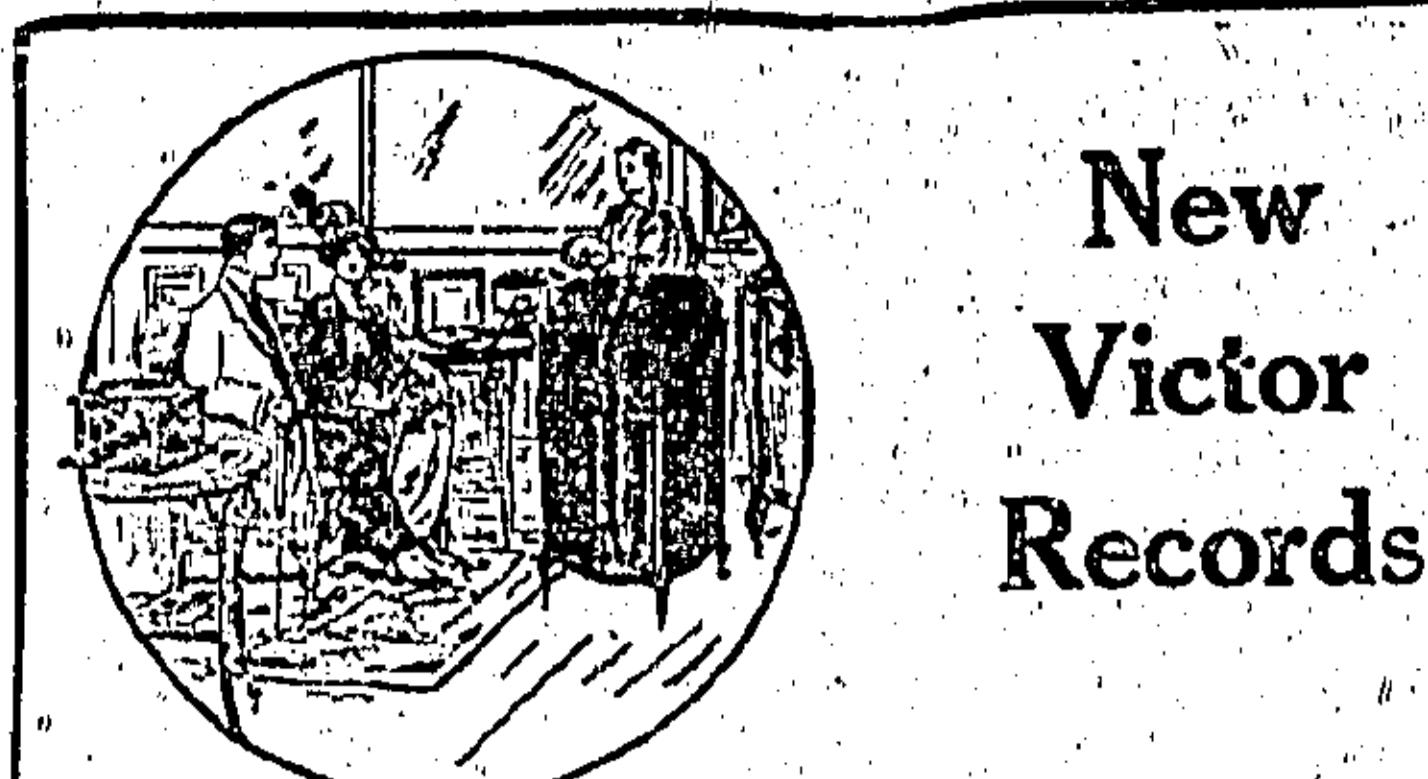
Melbourne, Dec. 1.—Referring to ex-President Taft's pronouncement on the Monroe Doctrine as applied to the position of Canada in the event of an invasion, the *Age* says: "If Mr. Taft's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine represents the present United States Government's views, an event of first-rate importance to the entire civilised world has taken place. If the Wilson Government shares Mr. Taft's opinion, it is very clear that Monroeism is a thing of the past, and that the United States has abdicated the position she has been jealously guarding, and extending, for upwards of eighty years."

The Belligerent Marie. Says the *N. G. Daily News*:—Miss Marie Corelli has written what is described as a "fine fighting article." The way to get an article of this kind from Miss Corelli is to make a noise like a reviewer.

Bordeaux Hospital Devoted to Bone Transference. Paris, December 3.—The *Matin* announces that the military medical authorities have decided to send to the Russian hospital at Bordeaux all wounded suffering from pseudo-artrosis, or loss of bony matter. In that hospital they will be treated by the method of Dr. Voronoz, who as discovered a procedure by which bones of other men or monkeys can be transferred to the patient. The first operation, that of transplanting a monkey's bone to the arm of a wounded French soldier, has just been carried out with complete success. Dr. Voronoz may, therefore, claim to be able to restore life to parts of the body regarded as dead for ever, and the Russian Hospital at Bordeaux is going to be devoted to this treatment, which will be served by doctors specially selected by Dr. Troussaint, chief of the Army Medical Service, as having specialised in the new treatment.

Well-known Editor's Death. Mr. J. T. Herbert Baily, editor of the *Connaisseur*, died in London last month after a short illness. He was the author of several books.

NOTICE

New
Victor
Records

THE LATEST
SONGS,
DANCES,
SELECTIONS, etc.
INSPECTION INVITED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOOTRIE'S.

HOW DE WET WAS CAPTURED.

secured, but has always managed to break through.

Last week over 60 rebels were captured and brought in to the town. Smaller numbers have also been secured. Some motor cars taking out supplies to Commandant Brits' column were captured by a small party of the enemy, who disarmed the escort, smashed their rifles, and ordered the convoy to return to the town.

De Wet's following was not large, but was well mounted, and had spare horses, some of which were commanded at the farms visited.—Reuter.

Pretoria, December 2.—An official statement is issued here saying:

Reports have come in of a successful combined movement against a rebel commando under Raubenbach and Bruwer, which has been operating south of Bethlehem.

Colonel Smuts considers that the commando is now completely disorganized.—Reuter.

BLASTING BY WHOLESALE

Under this heading, recent blasting operations near San Francisco Bay, resulting in the disruption of an entire hillside, with the dislodgment of hundreds of thousands of tons of rock, are described in the *Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco, October 24) by M. W. von Bernowitz. A large quantity of rock, this writer tells us, is quarried from various points around the bay, to be used for concrete constructions, roads, filling, and other purposes. The material is loaded on barges and towed to various points as required. For filling in the waterfront and constructing part of the new two-mile mole on the Oakland side, a recent contract calls for the delivery of about 1,000,000 tons of rock, which is now being excavated at a quarry about an hour by water from the city. The plant here includes three steam shovels, each capable of handling 1,000 to 1,300 cubic yards of rock in ten hours, a railroad system, and electric dumping apparatus which can fill a barge of 250-ton capacity in about an hour. Says Mr. von Bernowitz in substance:

"In order to have plenty of rock for the shovels, large quantities of material are broken at the faces being worked. One is a brown and the other a blue metamorphic sandstone, the latter being the hardest. On July 11, 1914, a large blast was made at the brown face, which kept the shovels supplied for over two months. An adit was driven into the hill 95 feet, from which cross-cuts were driven 70 feet each way. The cross-cuts were divided into four sections each, and were charged with powder. Three electric exploders were inserted in each charge, making twenty-four in all. Lying the

rock and tamping took about four days.

"To help the main blast by cutting away the foot of the hill, so as to allow the broken rock to slip down, eight 22-foot holes were bored at equal distances. These 'tie-blasts' were fired first, and so loosened the bottom

in setting off the large charge, a 220-volt, 110-ampere electric current was switched on to the leads. At the moment of disruption, as shown by the half-ton, the whole hill was lifted out several feet, fell back and then the broken rock started to roll down. There was only a dull thud heard, more

Prepaid Advertisements

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TO LET.—Flats in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon. Six roomed house in Minden Row, Kowloon. Four roomed houses at Kowloon. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings

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TO LET.—ABERGELD: E. 122 Plantation Road, Peak. Furnished for 7-8 months from middle February. Five Roomed House, seven minutes' easy walk from upper Tram Station. For particulars apply to, A. S. SORENSEN, Thoresen & Co. 9 Ice House Street.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, 1 Hillside, 110 The Peak, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Godowns, at Wan Chai Road. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

TO LET.—2 Spacious Godowns Nos. 108 and 108a, Praya East. Apply Garie, Price & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—In Kowloon, furnished front room, with or without board. Tennis court, near Ferry. Apply: 4, Victoria View.

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TO LET.—No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas) BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path.

No. 19 Belilos Terrace. "KIRKENDOA" furnished, No. 122 Plantation Road, Peak. No. 62 The Peak, (2 Cameron Villas). Furnished.

"ROOGAN" Austin Road, Kowloon. From 1st February, 1915.

ROOMS suitable for offices on the first floor of No. 3 Duddell Street. Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—168, The Peak. "The Kennels." Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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WANTED.—A Britisher, age 31, with good business qualifications, thorough experience of Chinese and speaking fluently Cantonese, requires a position in good firm. No objection to outports and would be agreeable to travel in the interior. Apply to J. M. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

TO LET.—Kowloon, furnished, TOP FLAT, in Nathan Road, immediate possession, rules, cues, rests, cover, balls, pyramid, pool and billiard. Price P.M. 1042.—Apply Mess. Secretary, 4th Punjabis Mess, Kowloon.

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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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TO LET.—20 Foot Peak

Wood Boat fitted with 10 H.P. Motor. Speed 6 to 7 knots. Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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NOTICES.

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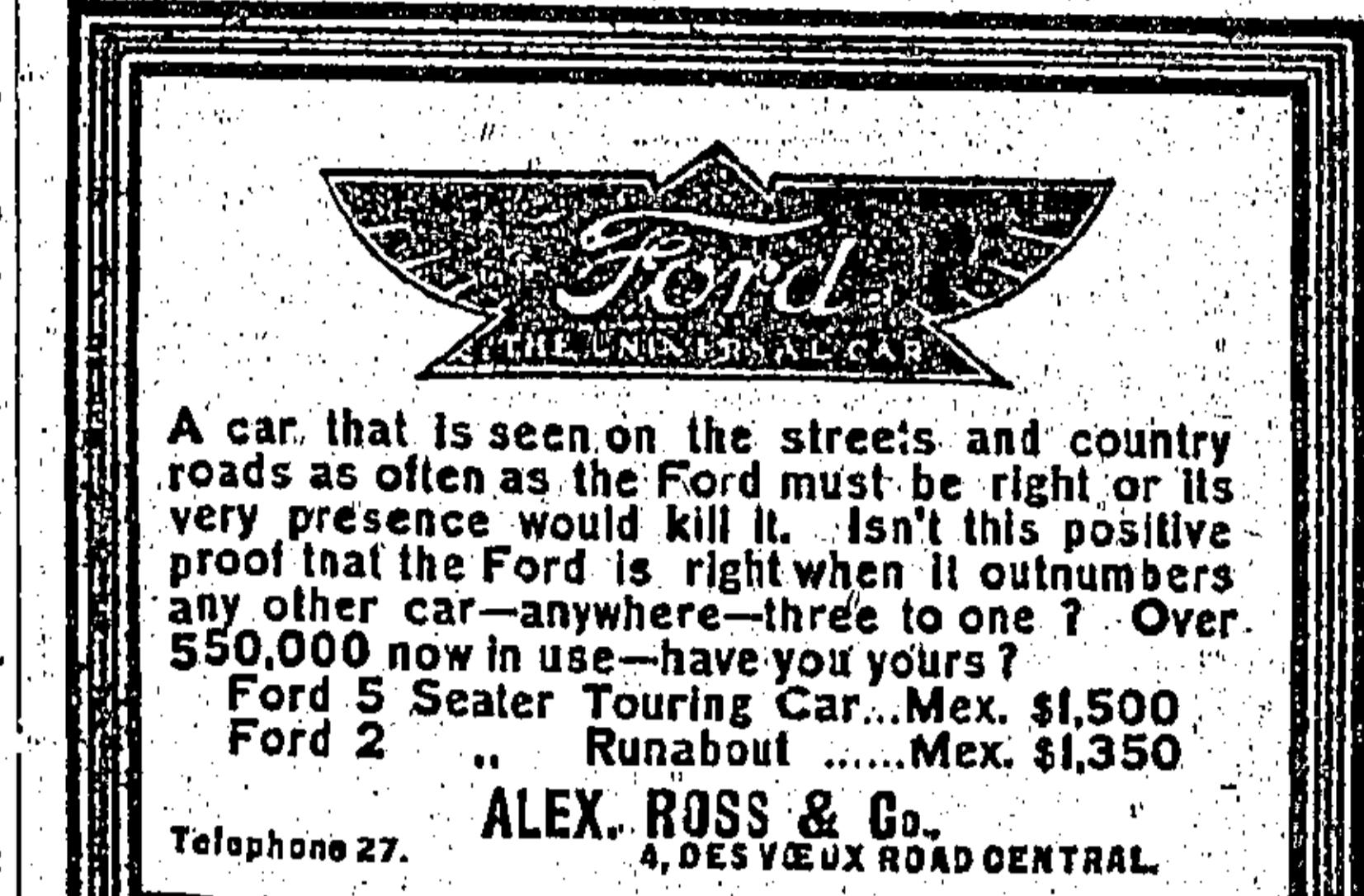
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A car that is seen on the streets and country roads as often as the Ford must be right or its very presence would kill it. Isn't this positive proof that the Ford is right when it outnumbers 550,000 now in use—have you yours?

Ford 5 Seater Touring Car... Mex. \$1,500.

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ALEX. ROSS & Co.
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

CAFE AU LAIT.

Coffee Milk as served in France, but "made in England." Best Coffee, luscious Dairy Milk, refined Sugar, all in correct proportions, and only hot water needed to make a perfect beverage that is

WARMING—INVIGORATING—SUSTAINING.

Now's a splendid time to try it.
NO EXTRA MILK NO EXTRA SUGAR
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by Field Marshal von Moltke.	by E. Katherine Bates 1.75
THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN.	DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR MAP.
by E. J. Harrison	3.50 BARTHOLOMEW'S WAR MAP. 1.00

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THE CREATION, THE REAL SITUATION OF EDEN, AND THE ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE.	MESSAGES BY THE Prime Minister.
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

PETRIE.—On January 10, 1915, at Nairhead Cottage, Zoor, Forfarshire, N. B., John S. Petrie, father of Thomas Petrie, editor of the *South China Morning Post*, Hongkong. By Cable.—Deeply mourned.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG: TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915.

YET MORE ATROCITIES.

From the outset we have endeavoured, as our readers are aware, to keep an open mind as to the allegations of cruelty which have been laid against the Germans almost daily since the war began. We have tried throughout to remember that man being only human, it is but too likely that sufferers by a war should see in the behaviour of their own country's opponents many acts and motives which do not, or should not, come under the head of the ordinary give and take of warfare. When a city or village is occupied by a hostile force, it is only in accordance with the law of self-preservation that that force should take every reasonable measure to secure itself against surprise by the inhabitants and to make its hold on the newly-acquired territory a sure one. It is the duty, under such circumstances, of the victorious commanders to guard against any movement on the part of the populace that may endanger their men's lives, and, if the place occupied by their troops be re-taken by their adversaries, it is the commanders, and not the rank and file, who are held responsible by their army chiefs or government.

But the responsibility of the conquering leaders by no means ends here, for not only the State which has sent them to the war but human society at large assumes that they will observe all the articles of war and will see to it that the men under their control are not guilty of any act towards the conquered that could bring disgrace on their own flag. In all civilised armies the punishment for looting, for instance, is a heavy one, as is also that for conduct liable to lead to uproar among the civil population; and the commanders of the men so offending must see these punishments carried out or answer for their negligence to their government superiors. Notwithstanding all this, it is not unreasonable to suppose that those soldiers who—as individual men—chance to be of a low type, no matter what their nationality, will break through rules when opportunity serves, and will subject the conquered to plunder and violence. This always was the case in warfare, from the earliest days recorded by history down to this twentieth century, and it probably always will be, seeing that civilisation is but a cloak which, under stress of circumstances, can quite easily fall away from a man, leaving nothing but the instincts of our primitive savagery.

Keeping all this in mind, one might be prepared to receive with some amount of doubt any wholesale charges of breach of the articles of war laid by A, the conquered, against B, the conqueror, but at the same time to accept the tale that, in individual and unauthorised instances, there has been justification for such charges. In the case before us it might even be permissible to argue something after this fashion: the German soldiers are mostly men of passably good education and are not usually "of a low type," while their officers are the social equals of those of our own army; such men would never perpetrate, or knowingly allow to be perpetrated, the acts which the French and the Belgians have alleged. And in theory this would be all very well. Unhappily there is a mere practical and a darker side to the matter that no amount of argument will ever brush away. A month or two ago the Belgian Consul in Hongkong handed us, for publication, a list of atrocities that have been proved against the Germans; we have published, at various times, excerpts from German diaries that openly admit that atrocities were not only committed but ordered; and now we have the telegram, printed in our extra of Sunday, which gives the skeleton of a French official report. That report says: "War was never waged of so ferocious a nature." It also says that those who had the investigation in hand possess photographs and legal evidence, showing the kind of ruffianism that took place. This is not hearsay, or the frantic denunciation of conquerors by conquered, but the sober finding of men who set to work on systematic lines to find out the truth. Try as one may, there is no dodging facts which the camera re-produces and which even German documentary evidence, in many cases, admits. Is the Kaiser prepared to defend himself and his men against this official indictment?

Our Verandahs.

Last Friday a fine of five dollars was imposed on a local resident "for permitting water to be thrown over the verandah into the street." The only fault that we have to find with such Police Court cases as this is that there are not enough of them. For three years the Telegraph has been suggesting that the local authorities should put an end to the business of verandah-flushing during the hours when pedestrians are about; yet, so far as we can recall, this is the first instance of a prosecution for the offence. If we had any reason to suppose that the conviction alluded to would be a sufficient warning to other offenders we should certainly have no more to say on subject. But, the very next day, one of our readers, while passing along the European quarter of Queen's Road, was saluted with something like a cascade from the verandah above him. Nor is this all. On Sunday, at nine in the morning, from one of the verandahs of the Government Buildings, a couple of bowls of water were casually thrown, for the benefit of anyone who might happen to be passing at the time and to want them. Truly the cobbler's wife goes the worst shod. If Government coolies are allowed to do these things, private householders and shop-keepers may argue that the same right extends to their coolies also.

Refractory Chinese Seamen.—If every branch of the public service in Hongkong were as well managed as the Marine Court we should be poorly off for matter for criticism. The three Chinese firemen from the s.s. *Irish Monarch* who interviewed the Harbour Master yesterday morning may not think quite so highly of the business-like fashion in which matters are dealt with at this court; but that doesn't trouble us. All that concerns us is that the cases brought before the Marine Magistrate are invariably disposed of in a workman-like and common-sense manner, without waste of time and without red-tapeism. A proved offender, whether officer or seaman, gets sea-justice, which is prompt, practical and salutary. A case in point is the one mentioned above, wherein three Chinese "combined to interfere with the navigation of the ship." When they come out from their six-weeks' gaol stretch they may hold more regular views as to what should be the conduct of Chinese when working on a British ship. If the magistrates at Home, who are not infrequently content to pass over such a matter with a small fine, would take a leaf out of the book of the Marine Courts of the Far East, there would be less risk of insubordination among seamen on ships bound for London or Liverpool. Only too often such men think that they can be a law to themselves when they have nothing worse than the British Government to deal with. The Chinese Woman.

We hear quite a lot, now and then, about the advance in civilisation made by the Chinese woman of the South, but often we are inclined to think that more talk by non-Chinese—than anything else—goes to that advance. Speaking for Hongkong, we cannot find that housewives treat their "adopted children" (which is one of the neatest epithets for "slaves") that we ever heard of; any more mercifully than of yore; nor can we learn that there are any fewer women doing the laborious work which, in civilised parts, is supposed to be the man's affair. We believe that some of the missionised women of the North have started suffragist movements—which was only to be expected as the reverse swing of the pendulum from extreme subjection. Fortunately the Chinese as a whole are far too practical a race to encourage that kind of thing, and we have no fear but that, in course of time, women will find her just level in China. An incident reported to us to-day makes us feel that some of the women of this neighbourhood would be none the worse for a little more self-assertion. A Government official was handing out some form permits in the New Territory. He mentioned a name. "That's your name, isn't it?" he asked one woman. "How should I know? I'm only a woman," was the perfectly serious reply.

Further details are to hand concerning the robbery which took place at 2 a.m. on January 10, Wan Nai-ching, a married woman, residing at the Ling Wan Monastery, in the Au Tau district, has reported to the Police that while she was asleep she was awakened by a noise outside her room. She opened the door to ascertain the cause of the trouble, and found eight men outside, armed with revolvers, choppers and iron bars. They seized her and forced her to give up her jewellery and money. They tied her up and left her in the room with two other women and then ransacked the whole house, breaking open drawers and boxes and getting together goods to the value of \$382. They remained in the house for about half an hour, and then left in the direction of Tsin Wan, leaving behind them three shoes and some pieces of string.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN MUST EITHER MAKE WAY FOR HIMSELF OR GET OUT OF THE WAY OF OTHERS.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 65; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 59; fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. *Tambi Maru* to-day at 10 a.m.American Mail.—Closed per s.s. *China* to-day at 11 a.m.U. K. Mail.—Closes per s.s. *Hirano Maru* to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 39 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 30 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 18.9.16d.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The annual meeting of the above society is to be held at the City Hall at noon on Friday next.

Whist Drive and Dance.

This evening the annual whist drive and dance in connection with the R. G. A. will be held.

Left To-day.

Among the passengers who departed to-day by the s.s. *China* were Mr. C. H. P. Hay and Mr. Jasper Clark.

Satisfactory Return.

The only case of communicable disease notified last week was one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria, the sufferer being a Britisher.

Bodies Found.

Three dead bodies are reported as having been recovered from Shamsupoo. In each case death was due to natural causes.

Burglars' Haul.

A burglary is reported from No. 8, Elgin Street, where the burglars have secured clothing, jewellery and money to the amount of \$230.

Invitation Cinematograph Show.

There was a crowded house at the Victoria Theatre yesterday afternoon, when the management gave an invitation show of war pictures to the officers and men of both services. Major General and Mrs. Kelly and many members of the General Staff accepted the invitation, as did also most of the wives and children of the soldiers in barracks, and a most enjoyable and instructive couple of hours was spent.

ROBBERS IN A MONASTERY.

Woman Bound and Premises Ransacked.

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NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

A Difficult Problem Being Satisfactorily Handled.

Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American representations concerning the activity of the British Fleet in keeping an open eye on the trade between neutrals is just what one would have expected it to be. Like the United States' Note, it breathes a friendly spirit, while at the same time it is equally frank and to the point. Those of our enemies who counted on a rupture in Anglo-American relations following the complaint from Washington, and who saw all manner of ugly possibilities in the situation, must by now be thinking seriously of revising their estimate of the depth of the friendship existing between the two nations.

Reducing the Friction.

The harmony which has characterised past exchanges of opinion between Great Britain and the United States stands in no danger of being jeopardised on this or any other question which is likely to arise during the present world-crisis.

It is too deeply rooted for that. It is true that in this instance a matter of supreme importance is raised, and one which can be viewed from two standpoints, but, as we suggested at the time, there is no reason why the exercise of a little common-sense should not result in some arrangement being formulated whereby possible friction will be reduced to the minimum. With this thought in mind, we are glad to see that Britain, while firmly but courteously laying down the principle on which she intends to act, makes it clear that she will serve any scheme which will serve the common end.

Our Standpoint.

The British standpoint as reflected by the Reply is nothing more than an undertaking to recognise international usage.

It is simply an assurance that in taking notice of trade between neutrals Britain will limit her interference to trade which is palpably not *bona fide* but which is intended to benefit Britain's enemies. It is readily recognised that, with the very best of intentions, Britain, or any other nation, may unwittingly cause inconvenience, or, may be, even injury to the innocent, but that fact must not be allowed to lead to a slackening of vigilance on our part. The most we can do is to act fairly and squarely and as discreetly as circumstances permit, and should mistakes be made, to see that due reparation is made to the sufferers. Those are precisely the lines on which Britain is prepared to proceed.

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Coal, Freights.—Owing to urgent demand after outbreak of the war, rates Moji to Hongkong went up to \$2.20 per ton with stevedorage at both ends for charterer's account; discharging expenses, which, owing to scarcity of coolies at the time, ran up to 80 cents per ton.

The Moji to Hongkong rate is now down to \$1.50 per ton with discharging expenses for steamer's account, which are again

normal at about 60 cents per ton.

Japanese Coronation Expenditure.

The estimates of the Japanese Coronation expenditure amount to Y.5,390,377, viz. Y.3,928,423 for direct expenses under the Finance Department and Y.1,461,954 for expenses of the Foreign, Home, War, Navy, Education and Communications Departments. The estimates have been approved by the Diet.

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I.O.U. DISPUTE.

Interesting Evidence by Hand-Writing Expert.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the hearing of the action in which Oyager Singh sued J. V. Mendoza and R. V. Mendoza for the sum of \$500, being the amount due on an I.O.U., was resumed.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton appeared for the defendants.

Mr. E. R. Dovey gave evidence as a handwriting expert. As a result of his examination, the suspect writing could not be that of Ralph Mendoza or the unknown third person. All the evidence was against the possibility of forgery. It was very easy to detect forgery. With a very skillful finger the difficulty of detection was increased, but it could be detected. He had made microscopic examinations and had made hundreds of measurements. The probabilities would be affected by the geometrical progression, not the arithmetical progression.

Mr. Russ:—Millions or even billions would be the result?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Russ:—Taking this case, would you say the probabilities of the writing being alike were over a million to one or under a million to one—a rough estimate?

Witness:—Over a million to one.

Mr. Bruton:—You are satisfied, Mr. Dovey, in your own mind that R. V. Mendoza did not write any portion of the document?—Yes.

No, even the signature. "R. A. Mendoza?"—I did not take any notice of that signature.

That is rather important I think?—I was told when the document was handed to me that it was not important.

Mr. Dovey, at the last hearing his Lordship asked you if you had considered the signatures.

His Lordship:—I did ask you as to the advisability of considering a whole note. That was one of the hypotheses put forward.

Mr. Bruton:—He said he didn't write any portion on the document, including the signature. He said it was like his writing, but he had not written it; and he was asked about the other writing—if it was his brother's, and he said "No, I do not think any portion of it is my brother's." Therefore the question of this signature has much importance. Can an expert positively state that the documents are by the same hand?

Witness:—Not absolutely.

His Lordship said he had the evidence of the money-lender, saying the money was lent and the document was signed; the evidence of the defendant saying it was not in his writing; and the evidence of an expert that, in his opinion, it was not in the handwriting of the second defendant.

Mr. Bruton said that he would call attention to one or two peculiarities of the case—the conduct of the plaintiff. Early last year he commenced an action against this boy—he was only fifteen—for the sum of \$90 on two promissory notes of \$10 and \$80. According to the evidence this five hundred dollars was then owing. He believed the I.O.U. was undated, and he submitted that one reason why was, if he was owing for \$90 he would sue for the \$600 as well.

His Lordship:—They don't always do that; for some occult reason they keep a bunch of them up their sleeve.

Mr. Bruton said that, at the time they commenced that action against V. Mendoza, Ralph was put in as well. Ralph having gone away, plaintiff tried to see how he could get repayment of the considerable sum that was owing; then they got this action for five hundred dollars. The I.O.U., plaintiff said, was written by the first defendant at his house in Wan Chai and signed by both defendants in the third month of last year. Seeing that the person who owed the money had gone away, he hunted round for some reason in order to get back his money, and J. V. Mendoza, the small boy, having paid before, would pay again. Was any money-lender going to lend a boy of fifteen years of age \$500? He submitted the whole of the prob-

SPECIAL CABLE.

P. AND O. S.S. NILE REPORTED SUNK.

STRUCK A ROCK OFF JAPAN COAST.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAFE.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Jan. 11, 11.10 p.m. The P. & O. intermediate steamer Nile, after leaving Moji, struck a rock off Iwajima, in the eastern part of Sonda, early on Monday morning.

She is believed to have sunk, for the crew and passengers are proceeding to Kobe by the Fukujin Maru.

[The Nile was built by Caird's of Greenock in 1908, and was a steel twin-screw steamer of 6,694 tons. She left Hongkong for the North on January 1, her passengers from this port being, we understand, ex-N.Y.K. and not local people.]

abilities went against the plaintiff. Here was a boy with no salary, living with his mother, and yet a money-lender took his signature.

His Lordship:—One doesn't know the respect—

Mr. Bruton said he was trying to put the case before his Lordship. They had a blank denial by the first defendant and then the bailiff's evidence, and, relying on probabilities again, as to the money being owing in the third month, he said that after the money had been paid he would have to get the bailiff to arrest the brother shortly—not the boy. If the boy owed the money, plaintiff should have said "I must get you to arrest him shortly—not the brother. There was no mention of this boy at all.

His Lordship:—My judgment entails that finding, but it is not right to take bys like this.

WAR ITEMS.

Why Prince Oscar got the Iron Cross.

Right at this critical moment, when the young Prince saw that he alone among the officers still lived, the murderous-looking Africans charged. Prince Oscar—who is only twenty-six years old—had reached the limit of his endurance of such horrors. He dropped, fainting, among his slain comrades.

When the Prince was discovered to be still alive he was rushed to a hospital in Metz, where heart-weakness, induced by excitement and over-exertion on the battlefield, was the diagnosis. The Kaiser forthwith bestowed upon him the Iron Cross, and in a telegram of congratulations for the Prince and his regiment wrote:

"If we have put the enemy to flight in all directions, we owe it to that good old God of ours above."—San Francisco Examiner.

His Lordship observed that the witness had said he never examined the signature in Court, but he had seen other writing.

Mr. Bruton said that was exactly the important point in the case. Where it was seen that there was no evidence except that the boy did not sign, and only the evidence of the plaintiff that he did, and where they had the positive statement of an expert that he could not state positively what the writing was, they were thrown back on the probabilities in the case, and those probabilities, if they had any weight at all with his Lordship, showed it was merely an attempt by the plaintiff to obtain from the small boy, money owing by the brother. Had the boy owed the money, genuine writing would not have been put in for the plaintiff to have comparisons made, and prove no evidence against the defendant.

Mr. Russ said his friend had tried to distort several things in the probabilities against plaintiff's case. The expert had spoken of a chance in a million, but even one chance in ten was enough.

His Lordship:—Is a ten to one chance enough to hang a man on?

Mr. Russ:—I believe in many Summary Court cases, I think a hundred to one chance is enough to hang a man on.—(laughter).

To turn, like Sir Oliver Lodge,

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FARMER HAMS & BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

READ THESE:

THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat East, followed up his previous numerous and record-breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

found on prisoners or wounded soldiers, they have, according to the German military code, rendered themselves liable to summary treatment, and in some cases have been maltreated or even shot.

Nothing apparently "riles" a German more, a Press representative was informed, than to discover that a captured enemy possesses pictures derogatory to the Kaiser or his family.

Cheap Decorations.

The *New Freie Presse* says the bravery displayed by the Austro-Hungarian troops on both the northern and southern battle-fields is proved by the fact that up to date 30,000 medals, for valour have been struck at the Vienna Mint.

The ravages of cholera continue in Austria in spite of the colder weather. Nine cases were reported from Vienna on Tuesday and many others from Bohemia, Moravia and Galicia.—Reuter.

"God Punish England."

Amsterdam, Dec. 5. In a letter published by a German newspaper, a Landwehr officer writes:

"On the German front officers and men do not salute in the usual way, but by saying, 'God Punish England,' while the reply is, 'May He Punish England.'

Reconnaissance that Failed.

Copenhagen, Nov. 30. A German seaplane, coming from Heligoland, was forced by a violent storm of wind and rain to come down on the sea about half a mile from the south coast of the Island of Faroe, situated just south of Esbjerg.

The machine capsized before reaching the water, but its two occupants, a lieutenant and an observer, were rescued by fishermen. The seaplane started in the first place from Brunsbüttel, and was to have carried out a reconnaissance flight over the North Sea—Central News.

Japanese Troops in Europe. Paris, Dec. 3. M. Gustave Hervé, the well-known Socialist leader, writing in the *Guerre Sociale*, urges that the assistance of Japan should be invoked in Europe to shorten the present war. He adds that by not utilising the Japanese Army England has not shown her usual practical good sense.—Exchange.

Paris, Dec. 2.

Hoaxing a Red Cross Nurse.

The *Figaro* tells the story of a French lady of the Red Cross who was captured and sent to a German town.

An exchange of doctors and nurses was arranged, and the German commandant asked the lady whether she wished to go.

She replied, "To Paris. I am a Parisienne."

"Don't you know," said the German officer, "that Paris is occupied by our troops? You will need a pass to enter the city. I will give you one."

The officer then sat down and wrote out a document, requesting the German authorities in the district of Paris to allow the liberated prisoner to pass.

She naturally thought she would find her native city under the Prussian yoke, and her amazement and delight may be imagined when she found out the truth.

The Dutch Papers.

The Dutch newspapers, which are now quoted so frequently by our own Press, on account of their excellent war intelligence,

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GENUINE BARGAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS AT MACKINTOSH & Co's., Ltd. MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, 16

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	12th Jan.	15th Jan.
TAIWAN	18th Feb.	21st Feb.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Redfoune, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostock, Kobe, and Moji on the 19th January.

The S.S. "Umta," tons 5,422, Capt. Babb, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 4th Feb.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1915.
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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 12th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 13th JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.
5.00 p.m. Kinshan. 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer. \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer). 10.00
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s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651. s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING 1 JK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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s.s. Sainan, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons. One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trip takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Shirane Maru Capt. Fraser Katori Maru Capt. Kon	WEDNES., 13th { Jan. at 10 a.m. TUES., 28th TUES., 13th Jan. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shantou, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Tama Maru Capt. Nagasuye Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma	TUES., 12th 12,500 Jan. at noon. TUES., 26th TUES., 13th Jan. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	FRI., 15th Tues., 12,500 Jan. at noon. WEDNES., 13th Jan. at noon.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	FRI., 15th Tues., 12,500 Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	SATUR., 16th Tues., 12,500 Jan.
NAGASAKI & Kobe	Tushima Maru Capt.	TUESDAY, TUES., 12,000 12th Jan.
S'HAI and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinche	MON., 11th TUES., 12,000 Jan.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sado	WEDNES., 13th TUES., 13th Jan. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	WEDNES., 13th TUES., 19,000 Jan. at 11 a.m.

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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	2nd February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tambi	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Hoihow	14th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	14th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	17th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.

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Steamer From Expected on or about For Will leave on or about

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	S'HAI & JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	S'HAI & JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjilardoe	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
Tjilaneok	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	S'HAI	2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjillwong	JAPAN	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS' ATTEMPT ON PARIS.

EARL KITCHENER AND THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Jan. 12, 3.15 a.m.

The Paris communiqué states that there is no change in the situation.

Two German aeroplanes attempted to approach Paris, but French aircraft repulsed them.

"A Good Bit Longer."

Jan. 12, 3.15.

Mrs. Parker, sister of Earl Kitchener, opening the Soldiers' Wives' Club, London, said that from what she could gather from her brother in occasional chats, he thought the war would last a good bit longer and that more men were needed.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CASE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.

Again Continued this Afternoon.

The hearing of the action of the Man Shing Lee firm against the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd., for \$3,816, for work done and materials supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendants on board the steamship Ching Chow, at the request of the defendants, was resumed by Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) in the Supreme Court, this afternoon.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. Hung, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Norton, represented the defendants.

Mr. Potter contended that the defendants had mistaken plaintiff for Wong Lee who was actually Tang Yick's foreman. Assuming that plaintiff did stand by while he was introduced as the Tang Yick's foreman, it would be merely evidence of holding out, and this had not been pleaded by the defendants. It would not be at all extraordinary for a Chinese to stand by and pass no remark in such circumstances.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

ONE-WORD TELEGRAMS.

The Hongkong station of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., has issued the following intimation:

Referring to the express issued under date 8th instant, the Chief Censor, London, advises that the recent instructions prohibiting telegrams in plain language containing a single word only are suspended till further notice.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Camps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:

Field day, 10.1.15.—O. O's. Companies and Sections are requested to send to the Orderly Room as soon as possible a list of the members of their units who were not on parade and the reasons for their absence.

Parades.—Parades for Wednesday 13th instant, nil.

Detail.—Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant, Sgt. Faith. To furnish Guard to-night, Scouts' Company; to-morrow, Scouts' Company.

CHIEF OFFICER CHARGED.

Alleged Theft of Coal.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, S. Miyaji, the chief officer of the s.s. Komogata Maru, was charged with the theft of about twenty tons of coal, the property of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Norton, appeared for the complainants and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendant. Two Chinese were charged with receiving.

Mr. Shenton said he would ask his Worship to commit the case to the Sessions. There would be a large number of witnesses, unless he could arrange with his friend to admit certain facts.

Mr. Lewis said if his friend mentioned what he wanted, he might be able to meet him.

Mr. Shenton said he wanted the tallyman's books admitted to begin with. The ship was chartered to bring coal for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. from Hongkong, there being an understanding with the Charbonnage Company in Tonkin for the exclusive importation to Hongkong of coal, and the Komogata Maru was the vessel used for the purpose of bringing it to Hongkong. On December 31, 3,763 tons of coal were put on board this ship for shipment to Hongkong. There were 2,381 tons of lump coal, 300 tons of small lump coal, 1,103 tons of dust coal and 300 tons of briquettes. The ship arrived in Hongkong on January 4. On January 5 the coal was discharged, and, by the tallyman's books, it would be seen that thirty-two and a half tons were missing. Coal in junks in Causeway Bay came under the notice of the police, and on questions being asked, a pass signed by the chief officer was produced. When Inspector Gordon saw the pass he inspected the coal and refuted the officers' authority to pass off coal belonging to consignees without the permission of the consignees. It was then that inquiries were instituted which led to the present charge.

B. D. F. Beith, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., said the coal he saw at No. 2 Station, was the company's coal. He saw briquettes, fair-sized pieces of coal, and there was also some dust. There should be no dust from briquettes. There was no understanding that those who cleaned the ships should get such quantities of coal. The men were permitted to take coal sweeping (dust) up to a certain weight. The officer had no permission to be unmuzzled. A. Legable, Mount Kellett, was fined \$5 for a similar offence.

Those Dogs.

G. Hastings, the Peak, was fined \$5, at the Police Court, this morning, for permitting his dog to be unmuzzled. A. Legable, Mount Kellett, was fined \$5 for a similar offence.

Visitors.

Professor and Mrs. Purvis, of Tokyo, are staying at the Hongkong Hotel. Professor Purvis is a professor of naval architecture at the Tokyo Imperial University.

Clearing Our Thoroughfares.

Sixty prosecutions for infringement of traffic regulations were brought before Mr. Wood at the Police Court, this morning, with varying results.

Those Dogs.

G. Hastings, the Peak, was fined \$5, at the Police Court, this morning, for permitting his dog to be unmuzzled. A. Legable, Mount Kellett, was fined \$5 for a similar offence.

Hongkong Journalist's
Bereavement.

We regret to record the death, in Scotland, of Mr. John H. Petrie, father of Mr. T. Petrie, of the South China Morning Post, news of which came to hand by cable to-day. The sympathy of many friends will go out to Mr. Petrie in his bereavement.

Returned.

Sir Charles Eliot and Mr. and Mrs. Edkins returned from the North by the Hirano Maru.

Interned Aliens.

A riot occurred last month at Lancaster concentration camp, where 2,000 aliens are interned. A crowd of 1,000, armed with bricks and stones, rushed for the gate. The guard fixed bayonets and charged the prisoners, who fled back to the barrack rooms. Some were slightly wounded. No fatalities are reported. The ring-leaders have been placed in solitary confinement.

Too Many Passengers.

This morning, at the Marine Court, Commander Basil Taylor, R. N., fined the coxswain of the steam launch Tak Lee, \$40 for carrying 60 persons on his launch in excess of the number allowed by his licence.

THE CALL OF COUNTRY.

"Eye-Witness" and France's Conscripts.

The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye-witness present with General Headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative published December 3 of the movements of the British Forces and the French Armies in immediate touch with it:

November 20, 1914.

From the 26th to the 28th, the weather has continued warm, and except for an occasional heavy shower has been fine. These three days have been productive of no incidents of any magnitude, and have on the whole been about the quietest we have experienced for weeks. The narrative of operations, therefore, can be dismissed in a very few words.

Though generally inactive along our front, the Germans have continued to press in one quarter—against the Indian troops, where, in spite of the loss suffered by them in their last attack in this direction, they have been busy extending their saps in order to carry out assaults from short distances. None of these, however, has been carried out in force.

South of the Lys generally there has been some shelling of localities in rear of our front line; but this form of annoyance diminishes daily along our whole front. Sniping is carried on almost incessantly.

There seems little doubt that the Germans are employing civilians, either willing or unwilling, to dig trenches, for some have been seen that for hours on end nothing is heard but the infrequent boom of one of the Allies' heavy guns, and the intermittent "poo"—for that word expresses the sound beat—of the snipers on either side. And in certain quarters, where the combatants are close and operations appertain to those of siege warfare, the bombs of the Minenwerfer and the smaller bombs thrown by hand are detonating almost continuously. But the air no longer throbs to the continuously dull roar of heavy artillery and the detonations of great projectiles.

On the 27th the enemy succeeded, by means of sapping up and then assaulting, from a short distance amidst a shower of bombs, in gaining possession of a portion of trench on our right. From this, however, they were soon ejected. On the 28th, facing our centre, there were signs of some change having been made in the composition of the hostile artillery, which was employed in "registering" fresh zones of fire. On the right one of the German batteries was discovered in the morning to have been left out in the open. This was probably due to the failure of an attempt to move it during the night. However, whatever the cause of its exposed position, our guns did not fail to take advantage of it.

On the same day, though inactive against us, the Germans made an isolated and unsupported attack on the trench on our left. They were easily beaten back, and, it is believed, lost some 400 killed and many prisoners.

While it is necessary to accept the evidence of all prisoners with caution, there is a change of tone in the views expressed by some of the officers recently captured, which appears to be genuine.

They admit the failure of German strategy, and profess to take a gloomy view of the future. At the same time it must be confessed that there is as yet no sign that their view is that generally held by the enemy. Nor has there been any definite indication of a lack of morale amongst his troops.

During the last six weeks various mobilisation orders calling up different classes of men liable to service have been issued by the French Government.

To the average Englishman, whom a life spent far removed from all that war implies is apt to render unimaginative, even the immediate effect of such orders is hard to conceive; and to him a journey made shortly after their issue along the highways of Northern France—or for that matter

in any part of France—might have come as somewhat of a revelation. From the middle of October onwards the roads have been thronged with men—literally thousands being met with in the course of a short motor journey—all trudging along towards the mobilisation centres, carrying their few clothes and necessaries in bags slung over their shoulders. Some have more, some less, but few are without the spare pair of boots which they apparently, and quite rightly, regard as the most necessary article of a soldier's outfit.

"The Emperor fights his campaigns with our legs and not with our muskets," said the conscripts of Napoleon, and their descendants have evidently not forgotten the lesson. The strange procession includes a curious mixture of types. A considerable proportion consists of middle-aged men of good physique, broad-shouldered and sturdy, and of likely young men from the countryside of a type to make excellent soldiers.

For some years, as is probably generally known, there have been no exemptions from military service in France. Educational standards and professions, such as those of the actor, lawyer, doctor, and artist, which were formerly exempted, are now so no longer. Besides those who escaped in the past, many others have now been gathered in the net of service and have gone to swell the numbers of those who have recently been streaming along every road in France to answer to the call of their country.

The change that within the last few days has come over what may be termed the "atmosphere" of the battlefield is marked. As regards noise, the cannonade has now decreased to such an extent that for hours on end nothing is heard but the infrequent boom of one of the Allies' heavy guns, and the intermittent "poo"—for that word expresses the sound beat—of the snipers on either side.

And in certain quarters, where the combatants are close and operations appertain to those of siege warfare, the bombs of the Minenwerfer and the smaller bombs thrown by hand are detonating almost continuously. But the air no longer throbs to the continuously dull roar of heavy artillery and the detonations of great projectiles.

Of course, if an attack is in progress, there is again turmoil; but it is more local and does not approach in intensity that which recently reigned on a large scale.

The scene, as a whole, as viewed from one of the few commanding points on our front, is almost one of peace as compared with that of a week or two ago.

It was mentioned in the account of the fighting on the Aisne that, so far as we were concerned, the struggle had to some extent assumed the character of siege operations. The same can be said with still greater truth of the battle in which we are now engaged. Both sides have had time to dig themselves in and to strengthen their positions with all the resources available in the field. In spite of this the Germans, urged by weighty motives, limited as to time, and confident in their numerical superiority and the weight of a very powerful siege armament—such as has indeed never before been brought into the field—have, when face to face with the Allies, attempted to break it by frontal attack. Having failed in this, in spite of desperate efforts, they are now endeavouring in some quarters to progress by the slower methods of siege warfare.

To shorten the space over which

their infantry has to advance they now move forward by several narrow end-on approaches, which are either open to the air or a foot or two below the surface of the ground. Where open, these approaches are zigzagged to avoid

EDEN AND THE CHINESE.

A Remarkable Booklet by a Local Author.

In "The Creation—the Real Situation of Eden and the Origin of the Chinese," (Kelly and Walsh, Hongkong; \$2) by Tse T'an-tai, the author has given his readers, whether Chinese or non-Chinese, quite a lot to think about. Mr. Tse, who is associated in business with the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C. M. G., and is well known in Hongkong, has devoted many years of close study to Biblical exegesis as well as to the classics of his own nation; and the booklet which he has just published is the outcome of that study, albeit his main contention—that the human race had its origin in Chinese Turkestan—seems to have come to him as a sudden inspiration.

The reader need not necessarily be acquainted with Chinese literature in order to follow Mr. Tse's reasoning, much of which is founded on premises that are, at least, dating, from some people's point of view, inasmuch as they challenge the geographical correctness of the writers of Genesis.

Chinese the Children of Shem. His argument is that the Chinese are directly descended from Noah (Nu Wa or Shih) through his son Shem. What Shinto writers will have to say to this we cannot foresee; our suggestion is that they should read the book first, and then argue. With much that the writer has to say about the Deluge, and with his readiness to take certain points in Genesis literally, persons of the Higher Criticism way of thought may find themselves at variance. Ethnologists, in general, too, may not be entirely at one with Mr. Tse in his deciding to class the Indian peoples with the African negroes, as children of Ham.

But the book is so manifestly sincere, to such the result of careful and painstaking research, and so full of new ideas, that it should—will—be read, and should, further, pave the way for a fuller and more exhaustive treatise by Mr. Tse upon what all his readers will feel is a most interesting subject.

being enflamed. In either case forward progress is made by excavating at one end. At what is considered a possible assaulting distance these approaches, or saps, are joined up by a lateral trench roughly parallel to that being attacked. Here the stormers collect for a fresh rush.

The extent to which subterranean or semi-underground life is forced on the combatants in the neighbourhood of the firing line varies with the nature of the ground and depends on the character of the enemy's activity in the particular locality in which they are. Where sniping or rifle fire is alone to be expected, the amount of the excavations behind the front line is limited. When bombardment is or has been severe, everyone within range of the enemy's guns, the brigadier not excepted, will be found entrenched underground in "dug-outs," or "funkholes" as they are familiarly called; for in the zone under fire, houses are no better than shell traps.

Behind the firing-line trenches are found the shelters for the men holding the line and those for the supports. These are more elaborate and comfortable than the fire trenches, usually are roofed over, and contain cooking places and many conveniences. Some of these underground quarters have now become almost luxuriant and contain windows. Communication between the firing line and the various shelters in rear and with the headquarters of units is kept up along approaches, zigzagged to avoid

"THOSE BROWN RASCALS."

Altered German Opinion of Indian Soldiers.

Amsterdam, Dec. 5. The following extracts from a German soldier's letter, published by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, show that the German army is beginning to realise the fighting qualities of the Indian troops. The soldier writes:

"To-day, for the first time, we had to fight against the Indians, and the devil knows those brown rascals are not to be under-rated. At first we spoke with contempt of the Indians. To-day we learned to look at them in a different light.

"For three days we lay in our trenches under an uninterrupted shell fire from the English, and were lacking in the barest necessities, as only at night time could we obtain provisions. Water we had enough both above and below us, but we were hungry. The English seem to take a diabolical pleasure in showering shells on us. When for three days it had rained shells and the British thought we were beaten to a jelly, they had then in store for us a visit from their brown allies.

"The devil knows what the English had put into those fellows. Anyhow, those who stormed our lines seemed either drunk or possessed with an evil spirit. With fearful shouting, in comparison with which our hurrahs are like the whining of a baby, thousands of these brown forms rushed upon us as, suddenly as if they were shot out of a fog, so that at first we were completely taken by surprise. At a hundred metres we opened a destructive fire which mowed down hundreds, but in spite of that the others advanced, springing forward like cats and surmounting obstacles with unexampled agility.

"In no time they were in our trenches, and truly these brown enemies were not to be despised. With butt-ends, bayonets, swords, and daggers we fought each other, and we had bitter hard work, which, however, was lightened by reinforcements, which arrived quickly before we drove the fellows out of the trenches."

Reuter's Special.

"A Vetera" of 1870. Journalists very seldom give rise to myths in their lifetime—in the case of the late M. de Blois some of the mythical stories were more of less of his own creation. According to a contemporary, a queer legend is in circulation concerning Mr. Belloc. This is to the effect that he is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War. As a matter of fact, Mr. Belloc, far from having fought in 1870, was born in that year, and as a young man served in a French artillery regiment. But a good many of the people who read his weekly articles will very likely continue to believe that he was present at Gravelotte.

to prevent being enflamed, and liberally partitioned into compartments by traverses so as to localise the effect of shell fire. For some time the character of the artillery fire has been such as to force both combatants, even for some distance, behind the firing line, to burrow into the earth in order to obtain shelter, and to conceal their works as far as possible, in order to gain protection both from guns and aeroplanes. This has been carried on to such an extent that behind the front fire trenches of British, French, and Germans are perfect labyrinths of burrows of various types. The principal feature of the battlefield, therefore, as has often been pointed out, is the absence of any signs of human beings.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.	
Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Treaty war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected by Servia. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement on August 20.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve sailed out. German ultimatum to France, Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets; adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic societies outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener

sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Lissa and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sank by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgian ask France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasse and Namur.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budau, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians roast Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

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September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Lille entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberthoehe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way to Rovigny and Brabant-le-Roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rethmes; 800 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier-General N. Flindlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attack failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M.S. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repelled. Land fighting begins around Tsingtao.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Camerons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beaten back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half-way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtao, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning population. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Koenigsberg Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporo (Endea's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval fleet continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing; the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy before them. German forces landed in England.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jenuch and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombard Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Tsingtao silenced by Japanese. British Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. preliminary. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Turf Division shelled out of town, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive German back in disorder. German fleet bombard Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guard in Poland, retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans in the Vistula and the W. Russians attacking strongly in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khop, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey bombard Black Sea port of Kars, doing great damage.

November 23.—German submarine D5 sunk in the Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship *Messoudieh*. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 14.—Submarine Bill enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship *Messoudieh*. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. *Bulwark* was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruiser *Nurnberg* was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Basse and Vermelles captured. German cruiser *Friedrich Karl* strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yer canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Basse captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 13.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorizes Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British alliance.

Nov. 24.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship *Bulwark* blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irreversibly lost in the best event.

Nov. 29.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left France on a

ONE WORD FROM WAR!

How Italy's Decision is Interpreted.

Rome, Dec. 4.
Signor Salandra's statement on Italian policy has made a great impression.

The passage in the speech which roused the most enthusiasm was when he proclaimed "the just aspirations which Italy must affirm and support." Cries of "Viva Trieste" responded to this utterance, which is interpreted as a determination to seize an opportune moment to complete the unity of the country.

All this, added to the pro-Belgian demonstration at the end of the sitting, is regarded by everybody as the greatest national demonstration since the beginning of the war in favour of those countries which are fighting for the triumph of right, the respect of international obligations, and the principle of nationality.

The newspapers publish the opinions of a large number of Deputies with regard to Signor Salandra's statement. The great majority think it means that the intervention of Italy in the conflict is near.

Signor Labbiola says:—"One word more would have meant a declaration of war," and Signor de Felice remarked: "A magnificent and courageous speech, completed by the applause of the Assembly. It means war."

Signor Roberi thinks that the phrase which caused such enthusiasm might, instead, mean the existence of an Italo-Austrian agreement, in which case it would only mean the delimitation of the Italian frontier by the peaceful annexation of a portion of the province of Trent.

Signor Cameroni observed that Austria might now precipitate events by giving the declaration of Signor Salandra and the demonstration of the Italian Parliament the interpretation of a challenge.—Reuter.

French Comment.

Paris, Dec. 4.
The *Gaulois* says: "It would be superfluous to insist on the significance of Signor Salandra's utterances. Italy, which from the beginning of the war has bided her time, quivering with impatience, seems prepared to break the bonds of neutrality by which she is being suffocated and is rising ready to defend Latin civilisation and the liberty of the Mediterranean Powers. The proclamation of the Holy War and the declaration of war by Turkey must influence her in this direction by threatening Libya and Cyrenaica."

The *Gaulois* adds that it has reason to suppose that Roumania will no longer remain a mere spectator and that Bulgaria will emerge from her inaction.

"Willingly," concludes the *Gaulois*, "he may be proud that his diplomatic work has reconstituted at one and the same time the Balkan League and the Latin Union."

"Holy War" Boomerang.
The *Petit Parisien*'s Rome correspondent telegraphs: "Up to the present Italy is the only country which has suffered by the proclamation of a holy war by Turkey. It is in consequence of this proclamation that the agitation has manifested itself in Fizzan. Thus the Italian Government has resolved to hold Turkey responsible for the existing state of affairs. The Italian Cabinet has moreover announced its intentions in this regard to the Cabinet at Constantinople and to the Powers."—Reuter.

Krupp's Money Affairs.
Krupp, which is increasing its capital to £12,500,000 was turned into a joint-stock company in 1903, in accordance with the testamentary provisions of Frederick Alfred Krupp, who died in 1902. The capital was then registered at £8,000,000, divided into 1,100,000 shares of £50 each, all save four of which went to Frau and Bertha Krupp. In time of peace Krupp's employees numbered 75,000, and the pay roll totalled £5,000,000 a year. The new capital can easily be provided by the "cannon queen," whose private fortune was recently estimated at £15,000,000.

INDIAN TROOPS' TENACITY:

Graphic Account of a Fine Feat of Arms.

Delhi, December 2.—The following account of the fighting by a portion of the Indian Expeditionary Force on the 23rd November from a responsible source has been communicated to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State:—

At nine in the morning the Germans made a most resolute attack on the Indian trenches, prepared and assisted by the artillery fire, and carried home with the aid of hand grenades and various short range explosives. A considerable length of the trench had been rendered untenable, so that the enemy, pushing home a vigorous attack at close quarters, gained this portion of the line.

It was not possible to acquiesce in the conquest of the trenches, the retention of which was involved in the general defence scheme, and a counter-attack was decided on. This was developed at 1.30 p.m. and in spite of every effort made with greatest devotion the attempt was foiled, the enemy freely using artillery, machine gun and rifle fire.

A further attempt was made with the arrival of dusk at 4.30, being prepared by formidable artillery fire in which most of our batteries in that area took part. The troops which were available then again determined to regain the trenches. Nothing could have exceeded the tenacity with which they tried again and again to break through, but it became evident in view of the enemy's advantages sufficient force was not available at the decisive points to achieve our objects completely. But the attack did not completely fail, individuals making their way into certain points in certain trenches, where they maintained themselves throughout the night, ultimately contributing to the success of the final assault.

The Final Assault.

At about 5.50 it became evident that the attack as a whole had not succeeded and once more the forces were compelled, for the moment, reluctantly to withdraw. Shortly afterwards the Indian Army Corps Reserve arrived and the forces, wholly undeterred by two unsuccessful attempts, began about 10.30 the final assault, which was most gallantly made and, it must in fairness be added, most bravely sustained.

The details cannot be given until regimental reports are forthcoming but it was of an extremely desperate character. For a long time the issue hung in the balance, but about 6 in the morning of the 24th the assailants gained superiority and by 8.15 were once more masters of the trenches, for the possession of which such a bloody controversy had been waged nearly 24 hours.

The success was complete. Three officers, ninety-seven rank and file, three machine guns and one motor were captured and one hundred German corpses were counted near the trenches. The numbers of their wounded were very great.

Our losses, though large, were not excessive in relation to the nature of the fighting, which involved three successive attacks upon entrenched positions held by the resolute enemy. This brilliant piece of work has been rewarded by a congratulatory message from Sir John French.

Sugar Still Rising in U. S. Reports received from the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington show that the price of sugar on the United States market is still climbing. A cable received in Manila states that on December 26, the current price of centrifugal 90 degree sugar was \$4.01 per 100 pounds.

SILIMPONON COAL.
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunk-r coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open or inspected when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere on route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PAC-KETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PAC-KELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTE NEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PAR-CELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

The Cordillera has been detained in Japan for repairs and no information regarding the mail transhipped to her from the Manchuria has yet been received.

Newspapers and Book Packets both ordinary and registered will now be accepted for Tsingtao.

The Parcel mail is still in suspension.

The Nubia, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Monday, the 11th inst., and is due to arrive here on Sunday the 17th inst., at daylight.

The details cannot be given until regimental reports are forthcoming but it was of an extremely desperate character. For a long time the issue hung in the balance, but about 6 in the morning of the 24th the assailants gained superiority and by 8.15 were once more masters of the trenches, for the possession of which such a bloody controversy had been waged nearly 24 hours.

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A. BUNE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haimun, Br. ss. 641, Stewart, 12th inst.—Swatow, 11th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Tamor Maru No. 6, Japanese ss. 2,119, D. Nitir, 12th inst.—Quinhon, 8th inst. Salt—Carroll.

Hirano Maru, Jap. ss. 5,298, H. Fraser, 11th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hollow, Br. ss. 896, J. A. McCulloch, 11th inst.—Haiphong, Gen.—B. & S.

Demodocus, Br. ss. 4,269, A. E. Dodd, 12th inst.—Kobe, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Suisang, Br. ss. 1,776, H. Y. Simpson, 12th inst.—Calcutta, 4th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chiyuan, Chinese ss. 1,177, Ross, 11th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Kashima Maru, Jap. ss. M. Yagi, 12th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hitachi Maru, Jap. ss. 4,031, T. Sato, 12th inst.—Manila, 10th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Loongang, Br. ss. 1,093, W. G. G. Leach, 12th inst.—Manila, 9th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Changsha, Br. ss. 1,443, F. C. Gambrill, 12th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—B. & S.

Hong Bee, Br. ss. 2,086, Oden, 12th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst. General—Chinaw.

DEPARTED.

January 11. Hangsang for Shanghai via Swatow

Liangchow for S.anghai

Boyarin for Haiphong

Eliger for Canton

Chinghau for Kwang-yen

Kwangtung for Canton

Kaijo Maru for Foochow via Swatow

Ryukyu Maru for Canton

Ceylon Maru for Kobo via Shanghai

Yunnang for Manila

Tamba Maru for Seattle via Shanghai

Shang for Haiphong

Tsuhai Maru for Canton

Luchow for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

January 11. Choyang for Canton

Lokang for Haiphong via Hoihow

Esang for Shangha via Swatow

Hanoi for Haiphong

Phraing for Haiphong

Ching for San Francisco via Manila

Phuyen for Hongy

January 12. Tschuhia Maru for Yokohama via N. Saki

Chiyou Maru for Canton

Kanchow for Shanghai via Swatow

Hayang for Foochow via Swatow

Hsinchung for Shanghai via Ningpo

Katsang for Calcutta via Singapore

Rokkou Maru for Canton

Tunnic Maru for Duron

Kiukiang for Canton

Changsha for Shanghai

Guttsuff for Canton

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Taichow 5 for 30.11

Taihan 5 for 30.10

Koshun 5 for 30.10

P'idores 6 for 30.10

Canton 6 for 30.10, 61

H'kong 6 for 31.10, 64

Gap Rock 6 for 30.07

Macao 6 for 30.07, 63

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Pakhoi 9a for 30.02

Hollow 6a for 30.04

Phullen 6a for 30.04, 64

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Manila 6 for 30.01, 71

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